# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series-No. 48. Vol. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1814.

Fot. 28.

#### THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY F. BRADFORD JR.

Grand Lodge of Kentucky. A Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will be held at Mason's Hall in the town of Lexington, on the third Monday in November next, at 10 o'clock—The represent-atives of the subordinate lodges are required to be punctual in their attendance.

JAMES G. TROTTER, G. Sec.

TRIE Companions of the H. Royal Chapter leys of the town aforesaid or in any of the in within the state of Kentucky are invited lots thereof. within the state of Kentucky are invited to attend at the Masonic Hall in the town of hexington, on the last Monday in November more, at ten o'clock, A. M.

By order of the H. C.

D. BRADFORD, Scribe
Lexington, Oct. 17.

FOR SALE

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs Bush as a tavern. TH. T. BARR,

Agent for the owner. Lexington, Oct. 8, 1814.

Doctor Walter Brashear UAS just taken up his residence in Lexing-ton, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield. Calls on them at their shop will be particu-

tarly attended to by one or the other of them.

19-tf May 10, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to purchase three or four hundred Cords of WOOD, to be delivered at their Steam Will in course of the casuing summer and fall. They also wish to Durchase a few thousand bushels of Stone Coal, purchase a few thousand bushels of Stone Coal, persons employed in repairing, levelling or parting the streets or alleys of this town or any Penient landing on the Kentucky river
16 JOHN H. MORTON & Co.
Lexington Steam Mill. April 15

CASH WILL BE GIVEN

LIKELY NEGRO BOYS, Prom 14 to 18 years of age.-None will be purchased unless first rate

Enquire of the Printer. August 22.

dence is Lexington.

" Money makes the Mare go." The subscribers are very much in want of 3 4 Windsor Chair-makers-journeymen of the first kind will meet with much better encouragement than ever has been given in the western country; at least 25 per cent more than is common will be given at their shop in WILES & Co.

WHEAT.

October 10.

The subscribers are buying Wheat at their Steam-Mill, in Lexington.

JOHN H. MORTON, & Co. September 29.

Dissolution of Parinership. The partnership of Ellis, Trotter, & Mor-sw, is this day dissolved by mutual consent All those indebted to the above firm are requested to call and settle off their respective accounts by the 10th Nov. to Ellis & Morrow, under which firm the business in future will be

The Co-partnership Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dis-solved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has

commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexing ton, Ky. Every exertion as heretof re, will be assed to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders-and the usual attention to customers Hats of the first quality only, al ways on hand, for those who may please to 41

COLEMAN & MEGOWAN, HAVING disposed of their stock of Goods, request all those indebted to them to call at their Warehouse on Wacer street, next door above S. & G. Trot-

ter, and settle their accounts. 41 Lexington, October 10, 1814.

NOBLE & BYWATERS Have opened an elegant assortment of MERCHANDIZI,

or approved negotiable indorsed paper. Their strative effect, store will be found in the brick house formerly occupied by John Reiser as a tavern, and Sold only in Lexington by Wm. Essex &Son.

Those indebted to E. Noble on note or bo ascompt, are requested to make immediate payment—no indulgence will be given. Those having claims against E. Noble, will

please bring them for settlement. SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his es- ORS. The Subscriper has facely enlarged in sestion of the subscriper has facely enlarged in sestion of the subscriper has facely enlarged in the subscriper has facely enlarged by the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every respect to any manufactured in the Eastwood countries and fair. ey kind, equal in quality to any manufactured ten states, and which, on inspection and fair-the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES. Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants als. Purchasers may be supplied on the most who may purchase those articles either for the advantageous terms, by calling on him, examforeign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their nperest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES, thrner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cot-

ton Pactory, Lexington.
The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,
WOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes
The Ashes, at the above factory.

AN ORDINANCE

To prevent throwing of squibs, rockets or other fire combustibles in the streets, alleys or inlots of the town of Lexington.
WHEREAS, the throwing of squibs, rockets, &c. in the streets of Lexington, has a tendency

lives of the riders and make it a nuisance too langerous to be tolerated.

dangerous to be interaced.

Sec. 1 For remedy whereof, be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Lexington, That no person or persons shall after the first Thurs day in October next, throw squibs, rockets, or any other fire combustibles in the streets or al

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, that any person or persons violating the laws aforesaid, shall be fined on conviction before a justice of

more than five dollars.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, that the parents, guardians or employers of children shall be liable for the fines incurred, and that any slave who shall be guilty of a breach of this law, shall be punished with stripes, not exceeding fifteen nor less than five, but may be redeemed by payment of the fine by the owner.

This is as good as any stand in Lexington for a store, and will be sold on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, secured as above.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the above house, on Cheapside.

Daniel Bradford, Anct.

Sale at Auction

Sec. 4. He it further ordained, that it shall be the duty of the day and night watch to pros-ecute for all violations of the law sforesaid, and pay over all fines received to the treasurer, for

the use and benefit of the said town
First read, the 14th of September, 1814, and finally passed the 5th of Oct the day on which it taken effect.

Test, M. BROWN, Clk.

AN ORDINANCE

Of the Trustees of the town of Lexington to pro tect laborers on the streets and facilitate the

leveling, paving and repaving thereof Sec. 1. Be is ordained, That any person or part thereof, shall have the privilege of preventing carriages of every description, and pas-sengers, using or passing along that half of the street or alley whereon they are working. by stretching chains, ropes, or setting up tim-bers; and with the consent of two or more of the trustees may stop the whole of a street or

alley on which such persons may be employed Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, that any person or persons breaking down or removing August 22.

34-tf

Such chains, ropes or timbers, set up for the purpose aforesa d or driving over them or the unfinished work, or in any way destroying them before the work is finished, allowing a reasonable time therefor; shall, on conviction before a justice of the peace, forfeit and pay the sum of two dellars, to be written the purpose aforesa do or driving over them or the unfinished work, or in any way destroying them before the work is finished, allowing a reasonable time therefor; shall, on conviction before a justice of the peace, forfeit and pay the sum of two dellars, to be written. the sum of ten dollars, to be paid into the treasury for the use of the town.

Sec. 3. Be is further ordained, That when the airplus water from any of the wells or numps, which empty into any of the streets or alleys under repairs, levelling or paving so as to annoy the workmen engaged thereon; of notice given by two or more of the trustees, the owner or owners of such wells or pumps shall stop the same for a reasonable time; and f such owner or occupier on notice given, shall eglect or refuse to stop their pump; he, she or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars per day, to be recovered before a justice of the peace and appropriated to use of

Copied from the minutes, DR. ROGERS' ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS & BITTERS.

TO THE PUBLIC. OT being endowed with a pecularity of genius and Medical skill sufficient to warrant an attempt of offering to the public chase money will be required in ninety days, universal remedies, and denouncing the idea withal as unsafe and impossible; the subscriber will therefore (as every candid Physician ber will therefore (as every candid Physician quired.

Graduan Oldban.

HOPS bought in large or small quantities. Those having Barley for sale are requested to send a sample of it to the Brewery previous to bringing it to town. A steady good Draught Horse for sale.

Graduan Oldban. ought) confine himself to select remedies only, and with this view, he would present to the ublic his anti-bilious Pill and Bitter, which composition is from the Vegetable Kingdom, and is the result of twenty years practice and research in the field of medicine. The object of the proprietor of this Medicine is to cor-rect the Bile as well as to evacuate the redunto make it safe, sure and easy to nature, aid-ing her as an hand-maid, which is absolutely all the Physician can do or ought to attempt It is an indispensible duty of every individual to attempt the prevention of disease and to effect it in such away as not to exhaust the powers of life. The cause of disease is usually debility either direct or indirect, the effect of disease is debility, the operation of remedies usually prescribed debilitates; here then we add debility to debility and frustrate nature of the course of the cause of ture, of course our own design, & this management is too frequently to be lamented, as every bserver of the operation of Medicine must Berhaps the best in the western country which by the use of the anti-bilious Pill and Bitter; number not recollected. She is a London will be sold either wholesale or retail for cash and the best test of its efficacy is its demonwill be sold either wholesale or retail for eash and the best test of its efficacy is its demon-

GEORGE ROGERS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Prime Soap & Candle Factory. HE subscriber having engaged in the above line, able and experienced journeymen from Philadelphia, and having now his estab-lishment in full operation, and on an extensive and useful plan, offers for sale to CONTRACT. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and y analysed, will be found to have all the requisite quality, and composed of the best mater ining the present stock, and judging for themselves at his manufactory in Lexington

N. B. I will give the usual cash prices for Tallow, Hogslard, Kitchen Greese, Ashes, Potash and all such articles as necessary to he above establishment.

TH. T. Lexington, March 24th, 1814.

WANTED TO RENT, Immediately, ONE OR TWO ROOMS, Engirire of the PRINTER. SLAVES AT AUCTION.

GEORGE NORTON, Proposes selling on Saturday the 12th day of November next, at auction, about

26 or 30 likely Negroes, to communicate fire to houses, and also scare horses to such a degree as to endanger the men; such as Nailors, Blucksmiths and Sheemakers, and some Farmers. Those Negroes having been many of them employed in his factory, would be a valuable acquisition to any person engaged in the Nailory. There will be sold at the same time all the Nailor's tools, with four complete sets of Blacksmith's tools. The above will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months, for approved negotiable en-dorsed notes, with a discount of 10 per cent. per annum for prompt payment.

At the same time will be sold, the
HOUSE & LOT,

the peace in a sum not less than three nor more than five dollars.

See. 3. Be it further ordained, that the pastore, and will be sold on a credit of 6, 12,

In pursuance of a deed of trust executed by Hen-ry Banks of Virginia to the subscribers, there will be exposed to tale at auction in the town of

ON SATURDAY, The 5th day of November next, A Tract of Land,

Containing "about 50 acress, be the same more or less, lying on the Kentucky river, adjoining said town and bounded by the tract lately owned by Hancock Lee.—By said river and by the town of Frankfort and the lots sold by Humphrey Marshall to Mark Hardin" which land was conveyed by said Marshall and wife to said Banks and by Banks mortgaged to said Marshall to secure one thousand five hundred dollars. This land will be sold subject to

Also, one half acre in the town of Frank fort, designated in the plan of said town by its No 119 This lot is enclosed but the present possessor has the privilege of removing the fence whenever possession is required.

Five hundred dollars of the purchase money will be required to be paid at the time of the sale—for the residue twelve months credit

will be allowed to be secured by a deed of The sale will commence about 5 o'clock, P M. on the public square.

M. D. HARDIN. WILLIAM TRIGG.

October 15th, 1814. " It is probable that at the time of sale all the persons concerned in the object of the time of sale partnership with me. Those who will deposit the persons concerned in the object of the time their Cloth in my care, mny depend on my their Cloth in my care, mny depend on my their Cloth in the best manner that we are capable of. I shall attend at Mahony's the sale above the sum of \$500 required to be paid in hand.

M. D. R. Cloth in my care, mny depend on my care their Cloth in the best manner that we are capable of. I shall attend at Mahony's in Georgetown, John Dishman's in Lexington, and at Laughery's in Versailles, to take in Cloth, and will return them the next court if

Speculators look here! On Tuesday the 25th inst there will be sold she fulls any for me. to the highest bidder, a Corner Lot of Ground,

the Town of Richmond, Ky. adjoining Major Grugett's tavern, on Main Cross street, and Major Caldwell on Main street, and formerly owned by John Milter. There is on said lot one BRICK WOUSE, KITCHEN and MEAT HOUSE: this house is known by the Red Corner House—and lies fronting the Marked Corner House—and lies fronting Red Corner House—and lies fronting the Market house on Main Cross street, and Messrs. Field, M'Clanahan and Co. on Main street. Two Frame and two Brick Shops, fronting Main street. The property will be divided to anit purchasers. One fourth part of the purchasers. One fourth part of the purchasers. One fourth part of the purchasers. The property days.

Richmond, Oct. 15, 1814

.1 Negro Man for Sale. E was brought up to house business Lexington, about three or four the in City of Richmond, Virginia, weeks since, a BAY HORSE, about 6 his character is good-he is not sold for feet high, five or six years old, light mane, dancy of it, and help the digestive powers and any fault-he will be sold low for Cash rubbed about 2 inches by the collar-I

> LEWIS HAWKS. the Shawnoe run road. October 14, 1814-42

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber WATCH, with an elegant gold chain, round hollow links, about a half inch long. She is a stop watch and has had a second hand but lost observer of the operation of Medicine must off—the hands are gold—there is nicely engra acknowledge.—The reverse of this is intended ved on the back, J. O. the owners name—the of all watches coming under their view, as I wish the villian detected if possible JAMES OWENS.

Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Ky.

Shawnoe run ferry N. B.-When she went off she made towards Warren Wheeler. handsomely rewarded.

scriber or Henry Ball of Nicholasville, shall be up said mare and delivering her to the sub-STRAYED

Taken up by William Moss in Woodford county, at Peter Long's a flee bitten gray horse 15 hands high, 4 years old, appraised to \$40. Likewise a cream dun horse, 7 years old, with a sore back, 15 hands high, no brands, appraised to \$40.—Given under my hand the 4th of October, 1814.

Taken up by Gideon Scanland near Todd's old ferry, a Bay Mane fire years old near 144.

old ferry, a Bay Mare five years old, near 141 hands high, has a small star, some white spots under each ear, docked and branded on each shoulder and near buttock thus, O, and has a scald or burn on the off rump, in low order—appraised to \$30; certified under my hand this 9th day of July, 1814.

R. M. THOMAS. J. P.

NOTICE.

LL persons are forewarned from ta-LL persons are forewarned from ta-king an assignment on a note, given by me to Joshua Bowdry, for \$ 300, endorsed by John Fowler and Frederick Ridgley, payable at the Lexington Branch Bank, 60 days after date, dated 10th of October 1814. The above note was given for a Negro Girl that has proved unsound, and I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled.

BENJ. BRUCE. October 19, 1814. 42-3:\* FULLIVG ESTABLISHVEVE The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend cur-

FULLING BUSINESS in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Rovie's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Milner's tavern in Richmond

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Tauls' place on the Tates' Greek road three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the supe-tiorty of their establishment, to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.

HENRY BALLARD,

THOMAS ROYLE.

CORMISH & MONTGOMERY, RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they intend establishing a FULLING MILL in Woodford county, on Clear creek, near Castleman's tan-yard, which will be in operation by the 1st of November next, where those who may please to favor them with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the neatest manner. They will attend on every court day, in Lexington, at the house of Ste-phen Young—in Versailles at the house of Mr. Laughray, and in Nicholasville at the house of - to take in cloth which shall be returned dressed at the following court.
41-3w October 10, 1814.

THIS is to inform the public, that I have rented the FULLING MILL on Town Fork, where John Kennedy now tends, and have agreed with a good workman to work in partnership with me. Those who will deposit extremity. Cloth, and will return them the next court if possible to get them finished—the mill shall be put in a state not to damage cloth before

JOHN MORRIS. 42-St

Lexington Porter & Ale

Strayed or Stolen

ROM the stable of Mrs. Shaw, in believe there is a very small star in his forehead, but not certain-shod before Living 12 miles from Lexington, on with old shoes, trots, and will pace a little. Any person taking up said horse and delivering him to the subscriber, living in Jessamine, about 3 miles from Higbee's Mill, on the Sawnoe run road, or informing him where he may get him, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble.

ROBT. GATEWOOD. Oct. 17, 1814.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ROM the subscriber in Georgetown, about the 12th inst. TWO HORSES of the following description—one a sorrel, about 15 hands high, four years old, a star in his forehead, shod before, rather slender made and lengthy, his tale over the common length, one or more white feet. The other a bay, about 15 hands high, six or seven years old, a little hipshot, shod before—both good saddle horses, broken to pace. Any person delivering said horses, or either of them, shall be liberally rewarded by BEN TAYLOR.

STRAYED,

A blind bay horse, about fourteen years old, 14 hands high, much collar marked. Any person bringing the said horse to the cotton factory. shall be rewarded. JOHN JONES.

Water street, Lex. September 24.

LOST

On the ground where the drill muster was held on Friday, 29th ult. a Musket, Bayonet and Cartouch Box—the person who has found them will be rewarded for his trouble by leaving THE AMERICAN FARMERS'

ALMANAC, For the year of our Lord, 1815,

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Bookstore of W. Essex & Son, and at the office of the Western Monitor.

# BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. L. Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Me comb, to the Secretary of War, dated Head-Quarters, Plattsburg,

September 15th, 1814. Sta-I have the honor to communit cate, for the information of the War Dex partment the particulars of the advance of the enemy into the territory of the United States, the circumstances attending the siege of Plattsburg, and the des fence of the posts entrusted to my

The Governor General of the Canadas, Sir George Prevost, having collected all the disposable force in Lower Canada, with a view of conquering the country as far as Crown Point and Ticonderoga, entered the territories of the United States on the first of the month, and occupied the village of Champlain; there avowed his intentions, and issued orders and proclamations tending to dissuade the people from their allegiance, and in viting them to furnish his army with provisions. He immediately began to impress the waggons and teams in the vicinity, and loaded them with his heavy baggage and stores. From this I was persuaded he intended to attack this place. I had but just returned from the lines, where I had commanded a fine brigade, which was broken up to form the division under Maj. Gen. Izard, ordered to the westward. Being senior officer, he left me in command; and, except the four companies of the 6th regiment, I had not an organized battalion among those remaining. The garrison was composed of convalescents and re-

state of defence. To create an emulation and zeal comong the officers and men in completing the works, I divided them into detachments, and placed them near the several forts; declaring in orders, that each dee tachment was the garrison of its own work, and bound to defend it to the last

cruits of the new regiments-all in the

greatest confusion, as well as the ord-

nance and storce, and the works in no

The enemy advanced cautiously and by short marches, and our soldiers work. ed day and night; so that by the time he made his appearance before the place, we were prepared to receive him.

General Izard named the principal work Fors Morcau, and to remind the troops of the actions of their brave countrymen, I called the redoubt on the right Fort Brown, and that on the left Fort

had as many thousands, I called on Gen. Mooers, of the New-York militia, and arranged with him plans for bringing forth the militia en masse. The inhabitants of the village fled with their families and effects, except a few worthy cities zens and some boys, who formed thems selves into a party, received rifles, and were exceedingly useful. By the fourth of the month. Gen. Movers collected about seven hundred militia, and advanced seven miles on the Beckman Town road to watch the motions of the enemy, and to skirmish with him as he advanced; also to obstruct the roads with fallers trees, and to break up the bridges.

On the Lake Road at Dead Creek Bridge, I posted two hundred men und der Capt. Sproul of the 13th regt. with orders to abbatis the woods, to place obstructions in the road and to fortify himself; to this party I added two field pieces. In advance of that position, was Lieut. Col. Appling, with 110 riflemen, watching the movements of the enemy, and procuring intelligence. It was as certained, that before day light on the sixth, the enemy would advance in two columns, on the two roads before mentioned, dividing at Sampson's, a little before Chazy village. The column on the Beckman Town road proceeded most rapidly; the militia skirmished with his advanced parties, and, except a few brave men, fell back most precipitately in the greatest disorder, notwithstanding the British troops did not deign to fire on them, except by their flankers and advanced patroles. The night previous, I ordered Major Wool to advance with a detachment of 250 men to support the militia, and set them an example of firms ness. Also, Capt. Leonard of the light artillery was directed to proceed with two pieces to be on the ground before day; yet he did not make his appearance until & o'clook, when the enemy had approached within two miles of the village. With his conduct, therefore, I am not well pleased. Major Wool, with his party, disputed the road with great obstinacy, but the militia could not be prevailed on to stand, notwithstanding tha exertions of their general and staff officers; although the fields were divided by strong stone walls, and they were told that the enemy could not possibly cut

them off. The State draggers of News

constant alarm to the militia, who, mistook them for the enemy, and feared his getting in their rear. Finding the enemy's columns had penetrated within a mile of Plattsburgh, I dispatched my aidde-camp, Lieut. Root, to bring off the detachment at Dead Creek, and to inform Lieut. Col. Appling that I wished him to concealed in the ponds and creeks, and fall on the enemy's right flank. The colonel fortunately arrived just in time to ty carried off by the inhabitants. Such save his retreat and to fall in with the was the precipitance of his retreat, that head of a column debouching from the he arrived at Chazy, a distance of eight woods. Here he poured in a destructive miles, before we discovered he had gone fire from his riflemen at rest, and contin- The light troops, volunteers and militia ued to annoy the column until he formed pursued immediately on learning of his a junction with Major Wool. The field flight; and some of the mounted men pieces did considerable execution among made prisoners five dragoons of the 19th the enemy's columns. So undaunted, regt. and several others of the rear guard however, was the enemy, that he never deployed in his whole march, always pres- storm, prevented further pursuit. Upsing on in column. Finding that every road was full of troops, crowding on us on all sides, I ordered the field pieces to retire across the bridge and form a bat- the army and navy with the honors of war, tery for its protection, and to cover the and shown every attention and kindness retreat of the infantry, which was accord- to those who have fallen into our hands. ingly done, & the parties of Appling and Wool, as well as that of Sprout, retired alternately, keeping up a brisk fire until command during this trying occasion they got under cover of the works. The enemy's light troops occupied the houses near the bridge, and kept up a constant particular notice of government, Lieutenfiring from the windows and balconies. and annoyed us much. I ordered them to be driven out with hot shot, which soon put the houses in flames, and obliged these sharp-shooters to retire. The whole day until it was too late to see, the enemy's light troops endeavored to drive our guards from the bridge, but they suffered dearly for their perseverance An all distinguished themselves by their unattempt was also made to cross the upper bridge, where the militia handsomely drove them back.

The column which marched by the lake road, was much impeded by the ob- of profound respect, sir, your most obedistructions, and the removal of the bridge ent servant, at Dead Creek, and, as it passed the creek and beach, the gallies kept up a lively & galling fire.

side of the Saranac, I directed the planks to be taken off the bridges and piled up officers, among whom is Col. Wellingin the form of breast-works to cover our parties intended for disputing the passage, which afterwards enabled us to hold the bridges against very superior num-

From the 7th to the 11th, the enemy was employed in getting on his battering tram, and erecting his batteries and approaches, and constantly skirmishing at bridges and ford. By this time the ma of New-York, and the volunteers Vermont, were pouring in from all quarters I advised gen. Mooers to keep States, charged with negociating peace with his force along the Saranac, to prevent Great Britain; shewing the conditions of the enemy's crossing the river, and to send a strong body in his rear to harrass.

The instructions to those plenipotentiaries. him day and night, and keep him in con-

after the first day, and the volunteers of nication. Vermont were exceedingly serviceable. Washington, October 10, 1814. constant skirmishing, and repeated en-deavors of the enemy to cross the river, Clay, and Russell, to Mr. Monroe, Secretary ening the defences, and evinced a deter-

waited the arrival of his flotilla to make a general attack. About 8 in the morning, the 6th instant. The day after their arrival, Mr. Baker, their Secretary, called upon ing of the eleventh, as was expected, the us to give us notice of the fact, and to prop flor Ha appeared in sight, round Cumber- a meeting, at a certain hour, on the ensuing gaged our florilla at anchor in the bay off accordingly met, at one o'clock, on Monday, the town. At the same instant the batteries were appealed by the large the control of people, existing under like circumstances. We would say, however, that it would not be deutied, that neace with the large transfer of the control of people, existing under like circumstances. We would say, however, that it would not be deutied, that neace with the large transfer of the control of people, existing under like circumstances. the town. At the same instant the batteries were opened on us, and continued the British Commissoners at Great Britain: that we had information that on Wednesday the 10th instant, and ultimately throwing bomb-shells, sharp snells, balls, that conference; which was opened on their and congreve rockets, until sun set, part by an expression of the sincere and ear- treat with them; that a treaty to that effect when the bombardment ceased, every nest desire of their government, that the unity perhaps have been already concluded when the bombardment ceased, every battery of the enemy being silenced by gociation might result in a solid peace, honorthe superiority of our fire. The naval engagement lasted but two hours in full view of both armies. Three efforts were made by the enemy to pass the river at the commencement of the cannonade and bombardment, with a view of assaulting the works, and had prepared for that purpose an immense number of scaling lad ders. One attempt to cross was made at the village bridge, another at the upper bridge, and a third at a ford about three miles from the works. At the two first he was repulsed by the regulars at the ford by the brave volunteers and militia, where he suffered severely in killed, wounded and prisoners; a considerable body having crossed the stream, but were either killed, taken or driven back. The woods at this place were very favor-The woods at this place were very favorable to the operations of the militia. A characteristic of merchant vessels, and in connection with it, the claim of His Britannic Majesty to the allegor state the pretensions of his government. whole company of the 76th regt. was here giance of all the native subjects of Great Britdestroyed, the three lieutenants and twen- ain

stating the gallant conduct of capt. Mc- prominent a place in the disputes between the Glassin of the 15th regt. who was order- two countries, it necessarily attracted notice ed o ford the river, and attack a party and was considered as a subject which would constructing a battery on the right of the come under discussion.

2 The Indian allies of Great Britain to be enemy's line, within five hundred yards included in the pacification, and a definite of ford Brown, which he handsomely executed at midnight with 50 men; drove The British Commissioners stated, that an hundred and fifty, and defeated a covering non: that they were not authorized to con-

lery from the batteries, and raised the seige; and at nine, under cover of the night, sent off in a great hurry all the the United States and the present British colbaggage he could find transport for, and onies. also his artillery At two the next morning the whole army precipitately retreatdisclaimed any intention, on the part of their
We answered that, before the subjects were
ed, leaving the sick and wounded to our government, to acquire an increase of territory,
distinctly understood, and the objects in view

Vast quantities of provision were left behind and destroyed, also an immense quantity of bomb-shells, cannon-balls, grape-shot, ammunition, flints, &c. &c. intrenching tools of all sorts, also tents & marquees. A great deal has been found burried in the ground, and a vast quanti-A continual fall of rain and a violent wards of three hundred deserters have come in, and many are hourly arriving. We have buried the British officers of

missioned officers, and soldiers of my cannot be represented in too high terms, and I feel it my duty to recommend to the ant Colonel Appling of the 1st rifle corps. Major Wool of the 29th, Major Totten of the corps of engineers, Capt. Brooks of the artillery, Capt. McGlassin of the 15th, Lieuts. de Russy and Trescott of the corps of engineers, Lieuts. Smyth Muntford and Cromwell of the artillery also my aid-de-camp Li Root, who have common zeal and activity, and have been greatly instrumental in producing the happy and glorious result of the seige.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments

#### ALEX. MACOMB.

The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters, since his Our troops being now all on the south first appearance, carnot fall short of two thousand five hundred-including many ton of the Buffs

> WASHINGS ctober 11 HIGHLY IMPORTENT.

The following message was yesterday sento both House of Congress, by the Presiden of the United States. The sentiments it ex cited in both Houses were purely national, and To the Eenate and House of Representatives of

the United States. I lay before Congress communications jus received from the Plenipotentiaries of the U

disclosing the grounds on which they were au thorised to negociate and conclude a treaty o The militia behaved with great spirit peace, will be the subject of another commu

JAMES MADISON.

of State, dated

GHENT, 12th August, 1814. mination a hold out to the last extre- SIR-We have the honor to inform you that mity.

SIR-We have the honor to inform you that mity. It was reported that the enemy only Henry Goulburn, Esquire, and William Adams

> able to both parties. They, at the same time, declared, that no events which had occurred since the first proposal for this negociation, had altered the pacific dispositions of their government, or varied its views as to he terms

ernment had acceded to the proposal of nego-should be agreed on, upon the points not incitation, with the most sincere desire to put an cluded in our instructions, the government of end to the differences which divided the two cuntries, and to lay up n just & liberal grounds the foundation of a peace which, securing the unite them by lasting bonds of amity

The British Commissioners then stated the

ty-seven men prisoners, the captain and the rest killed.

I cannot forego the pleasure of here

We understood them to intimate, that the British government did not propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of discussing; but that, as it had occupied so out example in the practice of European in the practice of the propose the propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of discussing; but that, as it had occupied so out example in the practice of European in the practice of the propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of the propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of the propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of the propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of the propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of the propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of the propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of the propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of the propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of the propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of the propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of the propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of the propose the propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of the propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of the propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of the propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of the propose the propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of the propose the pro We understood them to intimate, that the things.

off the working party, consisting of one arrangement upon this point was a sine qua made, respecting them with a foreign power. party of the same number—killing one officer and six men in the charge and wounding many.

At dusk the enemy withdrew his artillary from the batteries, and raised the Indians, but also between the United and Great Britain

With respect to this point, they express!

s added, that before they desired any answer e right of the Americans to the fisheries generally, or in the open seas, but that the privileges, formerly granted by treaty to the United States, of fishing within the limits of the British jurisdiction, and of landing & drying fish on the shores of the British territories, ould not be renewed without an equivalen

The extent of what was considered by them as waters peculiarly British, was not stated .-From the manner in which they brought this subject into view, they seemed to wish us to understand that they were not anxious that it should be discussed, and that they only intended to give us notice that these privileges had ceased to exist, and would not be again granted without an equivalent, nor unless we thought proper to provide expressly in the treaty of peace for their renewal.

The British Commissioners having stated, hat these were all the subjects which they inended to bring forward or suggest, requested to be informed, whether we were instructed to enter into negociation on these several points? and, whether there was any amongst these which we thought it neces ary to bring into the The conduct of the officers, non-com- negociation? and they desired us to state, on our part, such other subjects as we might intend to propose for discussion in the course of the negociation. The meeting was then ad-oursed to the next day, in order to afford us opportunity of constillation among ourselves, before we gave an answer.

In the course of the evening of the same day, we received your letters of the 25th and 27th

There could be no hesitation, on our part, in did it seem probable, although neither of these points had been stated with sufficient precision in that first verbal conference, that they points had teen sion in that first verbal conference, that they sion in that first verbal conference, that they could be admitted in any shape. We did not wish, however, to prejudge the result, or by amicable treaties lands to the U. States as had been hitherto practised?

To this question, it was first answered by one of the Indians, the British government had received erroneous impressions from would not be restricted from selling their duals for captures and seizures preceding and subsequent to the war. ill events, important, to ascertain distinctly he precise intentions of Great Britain on both points. We therefore thought it advisable to wite the British Commissioners to a general oversation on all the points; stating to them, at the same time, our want of instructions on two of them, and holding out no expectations f the probability of our agreeing to any arti

At our meeting in the ensuing day we in ormed the British commissione's, that upon the first and third points proposed by them we ere provided with instructions, and we preented as further subjects considered by our overnment as suitable for discussion
18: A definition of blockade; and as far as

hight be mutually agreed, of other neutral & elligerent rights.
2d Claims of indemnity in certain cases of

dian pacification, and boundary, and 2d of

isheries, were not embraced by our instruc-We observed, that as these points had not en heretofore the grounds of any controver between the government of Great Britain and that of the United States, and had not en alluded to by lord Castlereagh, in his let er proposing the negotiation, it could not be expected that they should have been anticipaed and made the subject of instructions by ur government : that it was natural to be sup osed, that our instructions were confined to mse subjects upon which differences between vision had, to our knowledge, ever been inser ted in any treaty made by Great Britain or any other European power in relation to the same Commissioners had already been appointed to agreed upon what should constitute the promight, perhaps, have been already concluded: and that the United States having no interest, nor any motive, to continue a separate war a

posed to make peace with them. We then expressed our wish to receive from tions with great satisfaction, and that our gov- all, in order that, even if no arrangement objected to the insertion of the answer which of the objections, on the part of the United of the protocol.

1. The forcible seizure of mariners on board letter merely intended to invite a negotiation, or state the pretensions of his government; since these would depend upon ulterior events, and might arise out of a subsequent state of

tions, it was asserted, that the Indians must in some sort be considered as an independent people, since treaties were made with them, both by Great Britain and by the United Stales upon which we pointed out the obvious and important difference between the treaties we might make with Indians, living in our terri tory, and such a treaty as was proposed to b who had solemnly acknowledged the te on which they resided to be part of the United

We were then asked by the British Commis somers whether, in case they should enter fu her upon the discussion of the several points which had been stated, we could expect tha t would terminate by some provisional arrangement on the points on which we had no structions, particularly on that respecting he indians, which arrangement would be sub et to the ratification of our government?

After having stated these three points, as ourselves as to the exercise of a discretion of a treaty of peace. subjects of discussion, the British Commission- under our powers, even with respect to a provisional agreement. We added, that as we sire to employ all possible means to avert an certainty and dispute. event so serious in its consequences; and that we had not been without hopes that a discussion might correct the effect of any erroneous information which the British government might have received on the subject, which they had proposed as a preliminary basis.

> mane towards the Indians than that pursued by the United States; that our object had been, by all practicable means, to introduce civilization amongst them; that their possessions were secured to them by well defined boundaries; that their persons, lands a d other property were now more effectually protected against violence or frauds from any quarter, than they had been under any former overnment; that even our citizens allowed to purchase their lands; that when they gave up their title to any portion of their country to the United States, it was by voluntary treaty with our government, who gave them a satisfactory equivalent; and that

It was then expressly stated on our part, that the proposition respecting the Indians, was not distinctly underst od. We asked whethnon? Which was answered in the affirmative. informing the British Commissioners, that we were not instructed on the subjects of Indian pac fication or bounday, and of fisheries. Nor dary was intended to preclude the U. States

restricted from purchasing them; and on reflection another of the Commissioners stated, that it was intended that the Indian territories should be a barrier between the British domin-G Britain and the United States should be restricted from purchasing their lands; but that the Indians might sell them to a third

The proposition respecting Indian boundary thus explained, and connected with the right of sovereignty ascribed to the Indians over the country, amounted to nothing less than a demand of the absolute cession of the rights both of sovereignty and of soil. We cannot abstain from remarking to you, that the subject (of Indian boundary) was indistinctly stated when first proposed, and that the explanations were at first obscure and always given with reluctance And it was declared from We then stated that the two subjects, 1st of dian pacification, and boundary, and 2d of sheries, were not embraced by our instructerritory, we thought it unnecessary to ask what probably would not have been answered ill the principle was admitted, where the line f demarkation of the Indian country was pro-

posed to be established. The British Commissioners, after having repeated that their instructions on the subject powers would allow us to make at least a pro-visional arrangement on the subject, any further discussion would be fruitless, and that he two countries were known to exist; and that the proposition to define, in a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, he boundary of the Indian possessions within they should have received an answer, it being our territories, was new and without example.

Cation of their government?

They answered, that as any arrangement to which they could agree upon the subject must be without specific authority. No such provisions had been inserted in the ing whenever they had any proposition to sub-

Before the proposed adjournment took place, t was agreeed, that there should be protocol of the conferences; that a statement should for that purpose be drawn up by each party, and that we should meet the next day to compare ocol of the conferences. A copy of this instrument, we have the honor to transmit with this despatch, and we also enclose a copy of the statement originally drawn up on our part, gainst the Indians, there could never be a mo- for the purpose of making known to you the ment when our government would not be dis- passages to which the British commissioners

Their objection to some of the passages was, the British Commissioners a statement of the prace.

The British Commissioners a statement of the prace.

The British Commissioners a statement of the prace of the protocol was to contain that the object of the protocol was to contain that the object of the protocol was to contain that the object of the protocol was to contain that the object of the protocol was to contain that the object of the protocol was to contain that the object of the protocol was to contain the object of the prot the points, and our willingness to discuss them a mere sta ement of the facts. They, however, they had given to our question respecting the cluded in our instructions, the government of effect of the proposed Indian boundary; but the United States might be possessed of the they agreed to an alteration of their original entire and precise intentions of that of Great proposition on that subject, which renders it the foundation of a peace which, securing the Britain, respecting these points, and that the much more explicit than as stated, either in rights and interests of both nations, should British government might be fully informed the first conference or in their proposed draught They also objected to the States, to any such arrangement.
In answer to our remark that these points adjourn the conferences, until they insertion of the fact, that they had proposed to in his letter proposing the negotiation, it was said, that it could not be expected, that, in a perhaps, disclose the motive of their reluct ance in that respect.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your humble and obedient servants,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

J. A. BAYARD, H. CLAY, JONA. RUSSELL.

PROTOCOL OF CONFERENCE, August 8, 1814.

The British and American commissioners having met, their full powers were respectively produced, which were found satisfactory, and copies thereof were exchanged.

The British Commissioners stated the following subjects as those upon which t appeared to them that the discussions between themselves and the American Commissioners, would be likely to turn

on board merchant ships on the high seas, and in connection with it the right of the king of Great Britain to the allegiance of all his native subjects.

2. That the peace be extended to the Indian allies of Great Britain, and that the boundary of their territory be defini- day the 9th August, on which day the rively marked out, as a permanent barri- Commissioners met again.

The heights to watch the enemy, gave with a surgeon, requesting the humane constant alarm to the militia, who, mis- attention of the Commanding General.

After horizonta attention and they being on generosity—and the Governor left a note and represented the proposed revision as inter- more precisely discissed, we could not decide or between the dominions of Great Britz ded merely for the purpose of preventing unicide on the resulting and they being on generosity—and the Governor left a note and represented the proposed revision as inter- more precisely discissed, we could not decide or between the dominions of Great Britz ded merely for the purpose of preventing unicide on the resulting and they being on generosity—and the Governor left a note and represented the proposed revision as inter- more precisely discissed, we could not decide or between the dominions of Great Britz ded merely for the purpose of preventing unicide or the resulting and the United States. An arrangeconstant alarm to the militia, who, misattention of the Commanding General.

3. A revision of the boundary line befrom us, they felt it incumbent upon them to declare, that the British government did not gotiation on any point, it was our anxious de- ries, with the view to prevent future un-

> The British Commissioners requested information whether the American Commissioners were instructed to enter into negotiation on the above points? But before they desired any answer, they felt We took the opportunity to remark, that no nation observed a policy more liberal and huther government as to the North American construction of their government as to the North American construction. their government as to the North American fisheries, viz. That the British government did not intend to grant to the United States, gratuitously, the privilege formerly granted by treaty to them, of: fishing within the limits of the British sovereignty and using the shores of the British territories.

> > August 9. The meeting being adjourned to the 9th of August, the commissioners met again on that day.

The American Commissioners at this through these means the United States had succeeded in preserving, since the treaty of Greenville of 1795, an uninterrupted peace of missioners, they were provided with inof tranquility much longer than they were known to have enjoyed heretofore. were not provided for in ther instructions. That in relation to an Indian pacification, they knew that the government of the U. er the pacification, and the settlement of a boundary for them were both made a sine qua treat of peace with the Indians, and that it was not improbable that peace had been

made with them. The American Commissioners presenfrom the right of purchasing by treaty from ted as further subjects considered by the the Indians, without the consent of G. Britain, government of the United States as suit-

3. They further stated that there were, various other points to which their instructions extended, which might with ions and those of the United States; that both propriety be objects of discussion, either in the negotiation of the peace, or in that of a treaty of commerce, which in the case of a propitious termination of the present conferences they were likewise authorised to conclude. That for the purpose of facilitating the first and most essential object of peace, they had discarded every subject which was not considered as peculiarly connected with that, and presented only those points which apappeared to be immediately reelvant to this negotiation.

The American commissioners expressed their wish to receive from the British Commissioners a statement of the views and objects of Great Britain upon all the points, and their willingness to discuss

them all. They, the American Commissioners were asked, whether, if those of G. Britain should enter further upon this discussion, particularly respecting the Indian f the Indians were peremptory, stated that boundary, the American Commissioners inless we could give some assurance, that our could expect that it would terminate by some provisional arrangement, which they could conclude, subject to the ratifi-

ty from their government, it was not postreaty of peace in 1783, nor in any other treaties between the two countries. No such prothe same evening, and we are now waiting for decide whether any article on the subject could be formed which would be mutually satisfactory, and to which they should think themselves, under their discretion-

ary powers, justified in acceding. The meeting was adjourned.

True copy, CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, JE.

Secretary of Legation Draught of original protocol made by the American Ministers, of the two first conferences held with the British Commissioners.

At a meeting between the Commissioners of his Britannic Majesty and those of Ghent, 8th of August, 1814, the following points were presented by the Commissioners on the part of Great Britain as subjects for discussion:

1. The forcible seizure of mariners on board of merchant vessels, and the claim of allegiance to his Britannic-Majesty upon all native born subjects of Great Boitain.

2. The Indian allies of Great Britain to be included in the pacification, & a boundary to be settled between the dominions of the Indians and those of the United States. Both parts of this point are considered by the British government as a sinequa non to the conclusion of a treaty. 3. The revision of the boundary line between the territories of the United States and those of Great Britain, adjoining them in North Amer-

4. The Fisheries-Respecting which the British government will not allow the people of the United States the privilege of landing and drying fish, within the territorial jurisdic-

tion of Great Britain, without an equivalent. The American Commissioners were 1. The forcible seizure of mariners from requested to say whether their instructions from their government authorised. them to treat upon these several points ; and to state on their part such other points as they might be further instruct.

ed to propose for discussion. The meeting was adjourned to Tues-

The American Commissioners at this States, that his Majesty's government suming the conferences, may, in their as a Major attached to Col. Mitchuson's spoliations of American property, seizmeeting stated, that upon the first and having at the outset of the negotiation, judgment, render advisable third points proposed by the British com- with a view to the speedy restoration of structions from their government; and ber of points to be discussed, and having that on the second and fourth of those professed themselves willing to forego on points, there not having existed hereto-fore any differences between the two governments, they had not been anticipated but feel some surprise that the governby the government of the United States, ment of the United States should not and were therefore, not provided for in have furnished their Plenipotentiaries their instructions. That in elation to an with instructions upon those points which Indian pacification, they knew that the could hardly fail to come under discusgovernment of the United States had ap- sion. pointed commissioners to treat of peace Under the inability of the American with the Indians and that it was not im-plenipotentiaries, to conclude any article probable that peace had been made with upon the subject of Indian pacification

ted as further points (subjects) consider- Majesty's government conceive that they ed by the United States as suitable for cannot give a better proof of their sin- Gabriel Tandy.

and belligerent rights.

termination of the present conferentiations at the present time.

ces they were likewise authorized. The undersigned have already had the

pressed their wish to receive from the heretofore given rise. British Commissioners a statement of For this purposait is indispensably nethe views and objects of G Britain upon cessary, that the Indian nations who have fermentation of delight, and from the extreme all the points, and their willingness to been during the war in alliance with G of despondency, have arisen to the summit of discuss them all, in order that if no ar- Britain should, at the termination of the Joy. rangement could be agreed to upon the war, be included in the pacification points not in their instructions, which It is equally necessary, that a definite would come within the scope of the boundary should be assigned to the Inpowers committed to their discretion, the dians, and that the contracting parties government of the United States might should guarantee the integrity of their be put in possession of the entire and territory, by a mutual stipulation, not to precise intentions of that of Great Bri- acquire by purchase, or otherwise, any tain with regard to such points; and that territory within the specified limits The the British government might be fully British government are willing to take, informed of the objections on the part of as the basis of an article on this subject, the United States to any such arrange- those stipulations of the treaty of Green-

They, the American Commissioners, late to a boundary line. were asked whether, if those of Great As the undersigned are desirous of Britain should enter further upon the stating every point in connection will discussion, particularly respecting the the subject, which may reasonably influ-Indian boundary, the American commis- ence the decision of the American pleas sioners could expect it would terminate ipotentiaries in the exercise of their dis by some provisional arrangement which cretion, they avail themselves of this opthey could conclude, subject to the ratifi- portunity to repeat what they have alreacation of their government?

ment to which they could agree upon the North American dominions and those of subject must be with specific authority the United States, not with any view to from their government, it was not possi- an acquisition of territory, as such, but ble for them previous to discussion to de- for the purpose of securing her possescide whether an article on the subject sions, and preventing future disputes.

could be formed which would be mutually satisfactory, and to which hey should Lakes from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior the War Department to send a reinforce think themselves, under the discretionary or both inclusive, to be the natural milita-

entering upon the discussion, unless the on the North American continent, the jutant General, the Deputy Quarter American Commissioners would say, least capable of acting offensively, and Master General, and the 13th, 14th and that they considered it within their dis- the most exposed to sudden invasion, 15th Regiments of the detailed militia eretion to make a provisional arrange- Great Britain considers the military oc- commanded by Lieut. Colonels Preslex ment on the subject, conformable to the cupation of these lakes as necessary to Gray, William Mitchuson and Gabriel view of it prescribed by the British gov- the security of her dominions A boun- Slaughter, into the service of the United enment, and proposed to adjourn the dary line equally dividing these waters, States. conferences for the purpose of consult- with a right to each nation to arm, both Colonel Slaughter's regiment, and ing their own government on this state upon the lakes and upon their shores, is that part of Col. Gray's regiment which

ed, whether it was understood as an ef- The power which occupies these lakes, rendezvous at Louisville on the 10th day fect of the proposed boundary for the In- should as a necessary result, have the mi- of November next, dians, that the United States would be litary occupation of both shores. precluded from the right of purchasing In furtherance of this object, the Brit. (detailed from Brig. Gen. Cleaver's comperitory from the Indians within that ish government is prepared to propose a mand) will rendezvous at the mouth of boundary by amicable treaty with the Indians themselves, without the consent of construed as an intention to extend their enridge, on the 15th of November. Great Britain? And whether it was un-possessions to the southward of the lakes, derstood to operate as a restriction upon which is by no means the object they dezvous at the mouth of Cumberland rithe Ludians from setting by such amica- have in view, they are disposed to leave ver on the 20th of said month. ble treaties, lands to the United States, the territorial limits undisturbed, and as as has been hitherto practised?

that the Indian territories should be a bar- American government will stipulate not seend the Ohio and Mississippi to such Her between the British possessions and to maintain, or construct, any fortifications point as may be designated in future or-States and Great Britain should both be shores, or maintain or construct any arm- Jackson. but that the Indians would not be res- in the rivers which empty themselves in- make the necessary arrangements for cricted from selling to any third party. to the same. The meeting was adjourned to Wed

nesday . oth August.

Note of the British Commissioners.

The undersigned are instructed to ac-

and Indian boundary, which shall bind The American Commissioners present he government of the United States, his door above the residence of Mr. David cere desire for the restoration of peace, 1. A definition of blockade, and, as far than by professing their willingness to as may be agreed, of other neutral accept a provisional article upon these heads, in the event of the American ple-2. Certain claims of idemnity to indinipotentiaries considering themselves viduals for captures and seizures, authorized to accede to the general prinpreceding and subsequent to the ciples, upon which such an article ohght southern Brown. It is stated, and I believe it to be founded. With a view to enable 3. They further stated, that there were the American plenipotentiaries to decide, cock, since she has been cruizing along the various other points to which their how far the conclusion of such an article instructions extended, which might is within the limit of their general discrewith propriety be objects of discus- tion, the undersigned are directed to state sion, either in the negotiation of the fully and distinctly, the basis upon which sion, either in the negotiation of the fully and distinctly, the basis upon which guns and 150 men. The action took place in his command, arrived at Detroit on Sunpeace or in that of a treaty of com- alone Great Britain sees any prospect of the British channel—lasted fifteen minutes, and day last. Two or three men were murmerce, which in case of a propitious advantage in the continuance of the nego- every soul on board perished. The Peacock

to conclude. That for the purpose honor of stating to the American pleniof facilitating the first and most es- potentiaries, that in considering the sential object of peace, they had dis- points above referred to, as a sine qua non carded every subject which was not of any treaty of peace, the view of the considered as peculiarly connected British government is the permanent with that, and presented only those tranquility and security of the Indian points, which appeared to be immenations, and the prevention of those jeal-diately relevant to this negotiation, ousies and irritations, to which the fre-turned to the harbor for what purpose I know that the fre-turned to the harbor for what purpose I know that A 74, called the Washington, has been the American Commissioners exquent alteration of the Indian limits has joint of 9 votes, has decided to continue here.

tion of their government? dy stated, that Great Britain desires the They answered, that as any arrange-revision of the frontier between her

powers, justified in acceding.

The British Commissioners declined North America. As the weaker power General John Thomas, the Assistant Adthings.

The British Commissioners were ask-ascendency in peace as well as in war.— and Brig. Gen. Cox's commands, will

incident to them, the free commercial rendezvous at Louisville—take command They answered, that it was understood, navigation of the lakes, provided that the of the detachment, and without delay, dethose of the United States; that the U upon, or within a limited distance of the ders, and report himself to Major Gen. restricted from such purchases of lands; ed vessel upon the lakes in question, or

If this can be adjusted, there will then ed into service. remain for discussion the arrangement of True copy C. HUGHES, Jr. the north western boundary between lake will, with all practicable dispatch, present the Mission Extraordinary.

Superior and the Mississippi, the free many pare the necessary means for transportation for the troops. The letter from our Commissioners to the Secretary of State, which should here tollow, of the line of frontier as may secure a diwas published in the Gazette Extra on Fri- rect communication between Quebec and delay, give the requisite orders to their Halifax.

The undersigned trust, that the full find it convenient, they will designate any Received after the above letter was written.] statement which they have made of the point of rendezvous for the whole or any he undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of views and objects of the British govern- part of their regiments before they reach Mis Britannic Majesty, do themselves the ment in requiring the pacification of the the general rendezvous. honor of acquainting the Plenipotentia- Indian nations, and a permanent limit to ries of the United States, that they have their territories, will enable the Americommunicated to their Court the result can plenipotentiaries to conclude a provi- transportation for their regiment to the of the conference which they had the sional article upon the basis above stated honor of holding with them upon the 9th Should they feel it necessary to refer to ful not to exceed in any instance, that instant, in which they stated that they the government of the United States for which is allowed by law and the regulawere unprovided with any specific in- further instructions, the undersigned feel structions, as to comprehending the In- it incumbent upon them to acquaint the dian Nations in a treaty of peace to be American plenipotentiaries, that the gomade with Great Britain, and as to defin- vernment cannot be precluded by any ing a boundary to the Indian territory. thing that has passed from varying the terms at present proposed, in such a man-

missioners, they were provided with in- peace, reduced as far as possible the num. this occasion to renew to the plenipoten- Samuel Parker, of Barren county, be attiaries of the United States, the assurance tached to said regiment, and take comof their high consideration.

GAMBIER, (Signed) HENRY GOULBURN, WILLIAM ADAMS.

Ghent, August 19, 1814.

### KENTUCKY GAZETTE. LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 23.

THE POST OFFICE Is removed to the small frame house on the upper end of Main Street, next

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENE.

" Washington City, October 16. "Enclosed you will find a very accurate ynopsis of the President's Message of the 14th instant, which was read with closed doors-and also the official letter of General Jackson, the is true, that the American sloop of war Peacoast of Great Britain, has destroyed one hundred British vessels. The British sloop of war, she is mentioned by our Minister as having sunk, is not the Pelican, but Columbine of 20 received very little injury.—The city of Phila-pelphia has become federal, owing to the union of the unprincipled faction of Leib and Duane. Messrs Williams, Hopkinson, Milnor & Smith, all federal, are to be the future representatives of this magnificent city. So much for a union of toryism and villainy—Gen. Scott has left this city for Biltimore where he will establish his head-quarters, as Commander of Military District No. 10.—Com. Chauncey has again rejornty of 9 votes, has decided to continue here The seat of government will now be more per nament than before. The citizens are in a

Extract of a letter from the Hon. J. H Hawkins, to the Editor, dated

Washington, Oct, 16 "The instructions by government to ou commissioners, have been laid before congress "I will transmit them as soon as published They manifest what has been often avowed by the cabinet the most ardent desire for the res-

toration of peace.
"If any thing short of power and office will satisfy the opposition—they must now cease their ill founded clamor against the government for prosecution of the war."

The celebrated Espoz Y. Mina, is said have commenced an opposition to Fer linand VII with 12000 men .- Supporter

The President has conferred the brevet rank Major General on Brigadier General Moomb, for the brilliant defence of Plattsburg gainst the powerful force of the enemy und ir George Prevost, Governor General of the

# GENERAL ORDERS. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, Oct. 18, 1814. Chief, having received directions from ment of the militia of this state to join

The residue of Col. Grav's regiment

Col. Mitchuson's regiment will ren-

The Major General will attend the

The Assistant Adjutant General will having the detachments properly muster-

The Deputy Quarter Master General,

The Lieutenrnt Colonels will without respective Captains, and where they may

They will direct their Regmental Quarfer Masters to provide, when necessary, place of general rendezvous-being caretions of the War Department.

By order of the governor and comman der in chief,

A. BUTLER, Adj. Gen.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDERS.

regiment, a person not in commission-The undersigned avail themselves of the commander in chief orders that Maj. mand accordingly.

A. BUTLER, Adj. Gen.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. Gov. Blount received orders by last mail to call out 5000 militia, to be sent immediately to Gen. Jackson. Government have received intelligence, "that the enemy contemplate an expedition against the state of Louisiana, thro' the Mobile, with intention to occupy all the country from Cape Florida to the provinces of Spain westward of the Mississippi Nashville Whig.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 18. The Northern Centinel, printed at Sutton, and nearly opposite to that of Maj. Erie, Oct. 14, 1814, says, "Travellers direct from Buffalo report, that on Mondy Gen. Izard marched his army up from Lewiston, crossed the Niagara river, and encamped a little below Fort Erie. It

was generally believed that Gens. Izard & Brown, with the principal part of the troops under their command, would march down the river on Tuesday. " Arrived yesterday, schr. Champion, Fraser, master, four days from Detroit,

and 2 from Malden. We learn from the passengers that Gen. M'Arthur, with 700 mounted men, and 2 or 300 Indians under his command, arrived at Detroit on Sundered last week at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, by the hostile Indians.

Col. Smith, with the 17th infantry, and Col. Ball, with a detachment of light dragoons, have joined Gen. Brown's army Buffalo Gaz

Washington City, October 15. ANOTHER IMPORTANT MESSAGE The President sent another very im portant message to Congress to-day. I comprises the instructions with which our commissioners for treating of peace with Great Britain were furnished, from their first appointment, under the offered Russian Mediation, until their translation to Ghent. A part of this message being as we understand, of a co fidential nature, we, of course, know nothing of it The mass of letters, and extracts of letters, which this communication embraces allowed to be made public, is considerable. Taken in connexion with the mes sage of the 10th inst. they present a complete view of executive proceedings for the restoration of peace between the U States and Great Britain, from April, 1813, to the middle of last August.

Our readers will not expect, in a summary hastily thrown together, a very precise account of the contents of these documents. This, indeed, would be impossible; for a great portion of them is argumentative, and, therefore, not susceptible of abbreviation. The following outline, however, is substantially correct. | collection of

The message of to-day consists of a series of letters from Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to our commissioners, departue from this country, and at St. Pe-dersburg, Gottenburg, and Ghent. The dates are, from the 15th of April, 1813, to the 11th of August 1914. o the 11th of August, 1814, both inclu-

The first letter (that of April 15th, into this country. 1813) is the most interesting; because French power in Europe, and shows the terms upon which, when England was &c. &c. much embarrassed with weighty wars near home, the United States, were wil-ling to conclude a treaty of peace with October 23. ling to conclude a treaty of peace with

The chief points enumerated, are those of blockades and impressment.

With respect to blockades, as the British had declared their intention of always stationing a force before an invested place, sufficiently strong to render the blockade lawful; and had moreover, revoked their orders in council; the U. States were willing to wave that topic; our commissioners, at the same time, being instructed to procure a more exact definition of blockade to be inserted in the treaty, if practicable.

On the subject of impressment, the U. S. proposed to give vigorous effect to the act of Congress for preventing foreign seamen from being employed on board American vessels, public or private.

The president, in addition, was willing, in order to give greater force to the Congressonal act, to compel foreigners, disirous of becoming naturalized, to report themselves in court, once in each of the five years of required probation, so as to hinder alien seamen (who would necessarily be absent a great part of the time) from becoming naturlized at all, except they reliquished the seafaring life for five years, in which time, it is presumed, their habits would be broken.

The President further offered: 1. Reciprocally to allow, by treaty, the employment of the seamen of the one party by the other.

2. Reciprocally to prohibit, by treaty, the employment of the seamen of the one party by the other.

3. Or, to adopt any efficient precautions, or provisions, which might be sug-

gested by Great Britain, and were not repugnant to the constitution of the U. States, for totally excluding British seamen from our ships, public and private. And Mr. Monroe remarks, that it is a growing sentiment in the U. States, the snpyly of seamen necessary to our navigation and commerce.

In other respects, it appears from Mr. The the plenipotentiaries of the United ner, as the state of war, at the time of re- July last, having by mistake designated claimed indemnity for various classes of quality, seasoned

ed and condemned under different pre-

texts, all contrary to the law of nations, By the letters of this message, of a date subsequent to the peace between France, Great Britain, and the continental powers of Europe genarally, it appears that, impressment of our citizens having been relinquished in practice. the United States were willing to wave discussion on that head, reserving the right to resist it again if resorted to.

#### ATTENTION!

THE preceptor of the Military Academy re-turns his thanks to the gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity for their liberal pa-tronage, and informs them that his vight School will commence as soon as he makes up a sufficient class-hours of tuition from 7 till

These gentlemen that intend becoming members will please immediately to call and subscribe at Mr. Roberts's boarding house. Lexington, Oct 21. 43 ff.

# Sales at Auction.

# MERINO SHEEP.

TWENTY CHOICE MERINO EWES For sale on Monday, 13th Nov. being Favette court day, at four months credit for oppraed negotiable paper. Those sheep are ground merines—young and healthy—have been und by a superior buck Farmers and of now an opportunity of procuring this breed of sheep. Sale to take place at 12 on Short street, opposite Oliver Keen's stable 44 D BRADFORD, Auc.

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2d, 1814, will be sold at auction, Four Building Lots

Lying on Upper street, opposite the ground of the Rev James Blythe They have a front the Rev James Blythe They have a front each of about 40 fee, and extend back about 65 feet to an alley of 20 feet in width. The sale will take place at 3 clock in the afternon. Terms—one-third payable the first day of April next; one third the first day of January, 1816, and the remainder the first tay of January, 1817 An endorsed note will be required for the first payment, and a lien will be taken to secure the remainder.

D BRADFORD Aug.

D BRADFORD, Auc.

ON WEDNESDAY,

Nov. 2, will be sold at auct on on the premise.

A LOT OF GROUND,

Lying on Short street continued, and nearly opposite the lot of Patterson Baine and the Lodge I t, and being part of the lot on which stands Mr. Rankin's meeting house. It contains sixty three feet frunting on Short street and running back 93 feet to a 15 feet alley.

Terms of the sale—6, 12, and 18 months credit; negotiable notes satisfactorily end, dorsed—Sale to commence 2 o'clock, p. m.

dorsed --- Sale to commence 2 o'clock, p. m.

D. BRADFNRD, Auct'r. Lexington, Oct. 17 1814,

#### TO THE LOVERS OF NATURAL CURIOSITY.

To be seen at the late residence of George Adams Main-Street, Lexington.

MR. BURY—Respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has brought into this country a

LIVING ANIMALS,

# which are as follows :-

The Grand Cassowara,

Simia Papia, a very curious animal, the only one brought

THERE ARE ALSO, THE it was written before the downfall of the Barbary & African Apes. &c. Good music on the Organ, Clarionet, Violing

Admittance from 10 o'clock in the morning

CAUTION.

I warn the public against trading for a notes given by me t John Cleaveland of Shelby county, for a horse which said Cleavland had noright to sell-The note calls for one hundred. gallons of whisky on the first day of March.

WILLIAM BARTLETT. Fayette County, Oct. 18 814.



THIS useful Machine for Spinning Cotton will be seen at work at Mr Whitney's, Cabinet shop opposite Mr. Postlethwait's any day from 9 to 2, and from 3 till sundown Patent rights for a single machine 15 dollars. The mettle parts will be furnished for six or any larger number of spindles at fac all larger number of spindles at fac all larger numbers of spindles at fac all lar any larger number of spindles at five dollars

Cotton Spinners are respectfully invited to call and see this simple and expeditious mode

of spinning cotton. Lexington, Oct 17.

# TO MECHANICS.

Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, Turners in wood and iron, Black and Whitesmiths, Blass that we ought to rely upon ourselves for Founders and Filers, are wanted to make the several parts of a Spinning Machine, to be seen at Mr. Whitney's, opposite Mr. Postleth, wait's Inn, Lexington.

The General Orders of the 28th of Monroe's letters, that the United States inch Cherry and four inch Poplar of the best October 22.-43

TWO or THREE boys as Apprentices to learn the Carpenter's Trade.

M. KENNEDY.

Lexington, August 1, 1814.

THOS. H. PINDELL, 18 just receiving in addition to his former stock, a complete and splendid assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the present and approaching sea sons, which he will dispose of on good terms at his stand formerly occupied by J & D Maccoun, opposite the Court-house, on Main-

Lexington, March 28, 1815. JUST RECEIVED. Northern Cheese, French Brandy, Rum, Shad, Raisins B. BURROWES

GREENVILLE SPRINGS Public Entertainment will continue to be kept during the fall and winter months at the H. PALMER. Sep ember 19, 1814.

TUST received and for sale by J. Downing a quantity of PRINTING INK, of a supe rior quality.

Also a fount of PICA, nearly new

J. DOWNING.

TO PRINTERS. FOR SALE-A SMALL PRINTING OFFICE, entirely new, Enquire at this Office.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those liav ing any demands against said firm, are request ed to call for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their accounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for

JOHN LOWRY. HIRAM SHAW.

N. B.—The business will be continued at d stand by J LOWRY. B. WKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS, TORY, on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant amply of CDT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The work-

men engaged in the factory are first rate, having been employed out of the factories at Pitts-burgh, where the nail making business has arrived at so high a state of improvement.

Their work will not be excelled by any work of the kind in the Haited States.

will be executed on the shortest notice and the aid of some simple machinery, the shuttle

their custom can be supplied by wholesale or without the aid of treddles, by the single act retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. & of drawing up the batten with one hand, and L. HAWKINS, on Main street.

this additional machinery is neither costly, August 8, 1814.

STEAM MILL COTTO, FACTO

EWIS SANDERS and Co. have EWIS SANDERS and Co. nave with more certainty than by the mand, the operatory, by Steam a Sanders, two and a half miles west of Lexington. The Steam Engine built both this and the common fly shuttle loom, can

ott, je in town.

83 cents No. 15 125 cents 87 b 94 16 1311 17 1371 18 144 1124 20 1564 162

Pemilies and Manufacturers will find great advantage from the use of the short hank in preto the long, being more even and regular as to size and less liable to tangle from handling, particularly in dyeing.

Our hanks are made of seven skeins, eighty threads in a skein, one and a half yards round, making eight hundred and forty yards in each hank—as many hanks as weighs a pound is the number. No. 10 is ten hanks of 840 yards each, is eight thousand four hundred yards, numbers, and equal to two dozen and four cuts of the is admired. guage reele of 120 threads two & a half yards

Wanted at the factory, Tallow, Hogs Lard and most of the articles usually sold at market Lexington, May 16, 1814. 20-tf.

Silver Plating & Brass Foundery. I. & E. WOODRUFF, DESPECTFUULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington .-They return their sincere thanks for past pa gronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance

THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND, An elegant assortment of Placed Bridle Bus, Stirrup Irons, &c. OF THE MOST PASHIONABLE PATTERNS, Which ther will sell much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. try merchants can be supplied at the Philadel

ALL KINDS OF Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Fig Sh rings, Couch Lace, Fringe and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tongs, Door Knockers, &c. Which they will dispose of very low for Cash, ALL KINDS OF Brase Work for Machinery, Clock Work, Ur.

SAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTCH. Still Cocke, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c. ALWAYS ON HAND. They have just received an extensive assort ment of

Saddlery, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasona. ble terms for Cash. The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER. Byzingten, April 4, 1814

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT Su. July Term, 1814. complainant, In Chanc.

Charles Myers & Wm. Moss deft.

The defendant Myers having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules and regulations of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth.

Adams Ely On motion of the complainant, it is ordered Angis M. D. that he do appear here on the 1st day of our next October term, and file his answer to the Allen Joseph complainant's bill, or it will be taken as confessed against him—and it is further ordered Biggs Muthat a copy of this order be published in some Bother Jo authorised newspaper, of this commonwealth, agreeably to law.

A Copy—Attest, S. H. WOODSON, cferk. FOR SALE.

Very Likely and Valuable HOUSE SEE-Benning Perkuts
NANT—She is about 17 years of age,
and can be well recommended.

Brady Josiah
Bearhan Morris D. BRADFORD, Auct COLEMAN, MEGOWAN & MAJOR. Have established a COMMISSION STORE

at New-Orleans. They have an extensive Bartlet George warehouse for storing goods, &c. and transact Bullock Waller every description of business in their line on Bain John reasonable terms. May 11, 1814. James B. January.

Has removed his office to the lower house in Prazier's new row, two doors below the Col ector's office, on Upper-street. Lexington, January 31, 1813. LANE & BEALE, of Philadelphia,

BRUSH MAKERS, RESPECTFULLY inform the public they have commenced a branch of their busipower commenced a branch of their business in Wood street, between Third and
Fourth streets, PITTSBURG. As they intend
carrying on the business extensively they will
be able to supply the orders of Merchants and
others, to any amount, at the Philadelphia theCharles Charles
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Charl others, to any amount, at the Philadelphia pro- Chamberlain Elenora ces, without carriage. From their long experi- Campbell R. Eliza

men employed, they can furnish Brushes of every Description. Of a superior quality, and on such terms as Clark John will be advantageous to the purchasers. In Oawdrey John addition to their stock of Brushes, they have Croghan William on hand & intend keeping a constant supply of Caruthers Alexr.

Boot-Cutters, Trees, Lasts, &c. A quantity of Russia Bristles, for sale

The highest price given for HOG'S Davis David
Dillon Charles

BRISTLES & COLT'S TAILS.

Pittsburg, May 4, 1814.

PATENT LOOM. LATELY INVENTED BY WALTERJANES. Daniel James THE Subscriber has the sole right to the use of this invention, and offers Patent of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at the same place—where business in that line

Janes's and the loom in common use is this—by is thrown across the warp, the web is taken up Those who think proper to favour us with on the beam, and the goars raised and lowered, 14. complex, or liable to go out of repair. Some f the advantages of this loom are—any one can weave on it, and its operations being gui-ded by machinery, and consequently performed

west of Lexington. The Steam Engine out the and the common hy south 100m, can and constructed by Daniel Large, engineer, Philadelphia, upon Watt and Boltons plan, weave more than double the quantity on this in the same time. The degree of correctness with some of his own improvements. Their Cotton Yarn will be sold at the old be ascertained by an examination of one now prices at the factory, and at the store of John in operation in the house adjoining Mr. C. Huston Robert Coyle's, Main street, Lexington, Ky

As the subscriber has the sole right to the use of this invention for the state of Kentucky, (Welson and Washington counties excepted) he wishes to caution individuals against Hundley Charles purchasing from any one else than himself, or those claiming under him, as so doing may be attended with unpleasant consequences.

The undersigned may generally be found at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, or at his residence near Lexington, who has for sale, an invoice of first, second and third quality Philadelphia made SADDLES.

JOHN L. MARTIN.

Lexington, September 23. JANES'S LOOM.

This exquisite machine has been visited by Hathorn David numbers, and the more it is seen, the more it Hudson Philip is admired. The proprietor for this state Hardesty David wishes to sell out his parent right in shares to Harsiman John company-& we have little doubt, that if they Harris Nathaniel will be content with a moderate price for the use of it (say 40) it will be found extremely Ingles John S. to their own profit, as well as that of the pub-lic. With the aid of Carding and Spinning Jackson Samuel Machines, which are gradually getting into use, we shall manufacture our own stuffs so Jenes Thomas ap cheaply, as to supercede, in a considerable degree, the same qualities of European fabries.

Mr. Richard Harris (and when we name him, Keser James

we name a gentleman whose works in this city Kelly Hannah inquestionable place him among the first in Koontz Jacob the first class of our artists) speaks of this King Jacob machine in the following terms

"Not only is R. H. much pleased with the Lewman Joseph indulgence allowed him of examining a machine Lafon Thoms. constructed upon such perfect mechanical Lindsey Joseph principles, and which performs the act of weat Long Eliza ring with so much dispatch, ease to its atten- Long William dant, and correctness in web; but when he Long Anthony considers that it requires only one hand of the Lee Charles artist to produce the whole operation, without Lowry William the motion of the fact, he finds no hesitation in Lomvert Benji saying, that it has greatly the preference over Lanchart Joseph

any loom he has ever seen.

"Convinced of its great public and private Lucas Bennett
Lucas Bennett utility, R. H is of opinion that it is highly de Lockley Josias serving of patronage, and hopes that the know-Lewman Sarah ledge and experience of its benefit will be speedily diffused through our country."

Dr. James Mease, of Philadelphia, says, in Miller John a letter to Mr. Jefferson, of the 27th ult. "I Miller Joel have the pleasure to send you a printed speci-Mathews Sally fication of the Patent of Janes, for his newly Mathis Joel invented loom, which is now in operation in Metcalf Charles this city. I visited the manufactory estab. Martin Thompson lished by the person who bought the right of Martin James this state, and of those to the South, and was Morgar Vathan nuch gratified. We may say with respect to M rgar William the loom, what the French Society of Agricul-ture said of your Plough: "America received Morgan Daniel the Loom from Europe, and returned it perfect Megovan Johnson

Mr. Jefferson, of whose skill in the arts we cannot say too much, terms it "a Loom of the most beautiful invention imaginable"—and says, "Nobody was more pleased than mysel with its construction."—Reference Engagement.

List of Letters

Beaughchamp John

Ballard Anderson

Beck Aquilla

Bledsoe Jesse

Blanting Richard

Buckner Benj. H.

Boyce William

Bartlet Nancy

Baker Joshua

Baily John

Bradford Henry

Browden John

Byers David

Barber Lemuel

PEMAINING in the Post-Office at Loxingington, K on the 30th September, 1814—which if not taken out before the 1st January 1815, will be sent to the General Post Office

Anderson John Alison Robert ernathy Blackstone Arnold Nancy

Blan John A Bumberger Michael Blackburn W B. 2 Bain Edwin Barker Ann Bryant Polly Bearhan Morris Brown Major 2 Ballard Betsy Bryan Benjamin K. 4 Bruce John Brown Abraham C. 2 Beaven Benedict Boulden Dr. Berry James T Beall R. O. Boon Squire Black James Bailey Augustin Brown James 2 Baxter John Burch John

Columboun James ence in the business, and having the best work. Colman W. H. Crow Ino F Campbell Archibald Craig James O Graig Samuel M. China Susan

> Downing Frans. Dulaney H. F. Davidson Joseph Dillon Charles Duvell James Derefeges Wm. Danton Elias Dickerson Thomas 2 Daugherty James
> Daniel James Deevle E B. Dunagan Solomon Davis Robt. Davidson Nathan 2 Dowdon William

> > Mdwards John Emmick Peter

Frampton Willam Fig Sarah Ferguson John Col. Fenwick Mr. & Mrs. Ford Ann Freeman Agel Fryre Henry Favor Susannah

Guess Nat. Grubbs Humphrey Grary Bartlett Gordon George Gahleger William Greav George Gilmore Jane Gwinne Caleb Gatewood Ann Grunt John W. Giving Betty S Graham R. Major

Henry Samuel

Hutsell Jacob

Hunter James

Harris Thomas

Henry John

Hosmer Castilo

Hart Nathaniel Hickey Si 4 Harrison Robt. C. Hubbell William Ho day Eliza Hannor Jesse Hungerford Mana Hawkins Warren 9 Heronimus Eliga Hooker Alexander Harding Lihugh Hardy Alexander Harrison S. Hagin William Hosekins Thomas Hobbs Jacob Hastings Benjn. Holloway Zachariah Heddieson John Hunt Seth

> 2 Jones Joseph 2 Johnson Isaac Ingram Samuel

> Killen Robt. Kercheval Thomas King John Kiphart John Keating Jerome

4 Lewis Thomas Lewis Alexander Long Nicholas Lingenfelter John Lemon major James Lowen Frances Lea John B Legrand Abner Leather Joushua Lyons Nero Lickham Abram,

Mor Francis 2 Minton Samuel Messack Samuel Mendenhall Wathan Mermord Georges 2 Markell Jacob Miller Zacharia Montgomery Eliza 2 Mosby Ben Marguess Elija

Mershon Cornelius Meglone Mrs. 2 Minold Jno. B. Murphy Ann Mobley William Milancon Monsieur 3 Maid Samuel Merriam Marg 2 Maguire W. L. Mair George

Maddex Notley

Moore George E

Moore John P. Moore Moses

Mod of the Synod of

Kentucky

M'Daniel George

M. Meekins R. bt.

M'Kitterick John

M'Clellan William

M'Nitt Robert

M'Donald John

M'Bride & Hord

M'Croskey Elijah

M'Farlin Wm

M'Coy David

Noble David

Nevens John

Neal George

Orr Joseph

Ottenger George

Philips Robert

Percival David

Prenties Nancy

3 Peddicard William

2 Pennington Hannah

Perkins Daniel

Pierson George

Patterson Josh.

Parker George

Preston Jas. M. Pickett George

Redman Francis

Robert James

Rankin Wm.

Rootes T. R.

Ruddie Cornelius

Reess Hebecca

Rankins Samuel

Robert, Peggs husband

Rapp Mathias

Rider Daniel

Strother John

Suddastey Daniel

Smithson Jno. M.

Stone George Sheldon Marjaret

Smedley or Villars

Scott Hanna

Sullivan Daniel

Smith Thomas

Bodonskey Jusob

Sotredge William

Stone William

Sanford Young

Schooler John

Tanner John

Snowdon Francis

StewartRice

2 Sutten Jonas

Peck W.

Porter John

Freston Mary R. M.

Pettit M. S.

Pettit Mr.

Neilley Matthew Night William

M'Grannahan C. 2 M'Daniel Philip M'Gonneaugh C. M'Coy James M'Affee Robt. 2 M'Gueffin Rebecca M'Caul H. W. 2 M'Daniel Philip M'Dowel John M'Clure Nathan M'Connel Win. M'Fair Daniel M'Cartey James M'Clure John M'Mullen Robt.

Neave Jeremiah Nesbitt James Nicholson Samuel Nixon James Nance James Nichols Richard

M'Guffin Rebecca

Oneal James Owens Evan Outten Levy Prather Charles Parsons Geo. R. Parrish Benjamin

Pearson Izrael Poindexter Wm. Peters Hugh Brown William Penn Shadrach Belt Joseph Capt Posey Ann F. Blythe Samuel Patterson Francis Ragter William Paxton Jno. A Petcher Jonathan Philips Robert Radger Samuel La Poindexter Wm Pemberton Philip Pearson Allen Patterson Wm. Revd.

Powers Contad Rosel Eli Reed Holland Roe John
2 Redman Polly Rutter Thos. Richey Mary Robins Thos. Ross Amos. Ramsey William Russel Thomas Ransell John Redman Chewksbury Richards n S. Q. Robison Doctor Roy Jno. B.

Sutherland Mordoni Sharp Elizath. Scott Thomas Scott Samuel Sanders William S Stout Judiah Sanders Capt. Scott William Smith Jacob Steel Samuel Sanders Mary Sprague Samuel Stockton Samuel Simpson William Steel Charles Stephens Thomas Smith Daniel 3 Shellers W. W. Smith William Smithson Jessee Scrivener John Sprake Thos. 2 Smith W. H. Swiney E. 2 Sheep Samuel 6. Stone William Shaw John Skinworth Eliza Scott Henry Sanford Daniel

Skinner David Short Payton 4 Simmons John Thomson Walter Taylor Jno. J. Thompson Pittman Teague James Taylor Nathanl. Tate Samuel Turner Edward Turner Doctor Taylor Keturah

2 Travis John Thomson G. T. Tarlton Alfred Turner Jno. A. Taylor Nathan Taylor Willian 3 Turner James Troutman Peter Tilford James Thompson Wm. Underwood Samuel

Underwood Frans. Underwood Richard

Vaughn Mr Vigus Sylvanus Vaughan James Veal James Vance Robert Virgin Mathew Vinus David Vance Margaret Watt Mary Wain James

Wight Andrew Wallace Thos. M. Warring Edward Watts Sarah Wilson Joshua West Robert Wilks Agnes Wilhoiit John Worley J. 2 Woodruff Aaron Welsh John Welsh Jos & Thomas Worsley W. W. Wealsh Thomas 2 Wilson Alex. Williams Isaac White William Wood Eliza Ward David Watkins Thos. Winant James Walker J. W. WardDaniel Wilkinson John Wallace Samuel

Wampler Jeremiah West Rowland Wilson James Waggoner Ephraim Waggoner Thos. Wallace Cadwalader White Thomas Warder William Wilson Joshua Winters James P. WiHiams John Yates Michael

Winter Jacob

Winters Jas. F.

Wallace Wm.

Woodruff Joseph

Warp Elias

Young Stephen 50HN FOWLER P. M. October 1, 1814. Persons enquiring for letters in this list are requested to mention that they are adver-

WANTED to hire at the Lexington Manufacturing Company TWENTY WHITE WEAVERS—Also TWENTY NEGROES achieved and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, where they continue to manufacture.

Also wanted several apprentices to the spinning and weaving business—To those of if years old, liberal wages will be given, and the opportunity of learning a good trade.—

Apply to R. MEGOWAN, Agent for the Lee. Manufacturing Co.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

R. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respect fully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has com-menced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the oom over the store of Bobb and Vigus, Cheap side, lately occupied by D. Bradford as an auction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his work to the satisfaction of his employers.— The Portraits of a number of Gentle nen taken since he has been in Lexington may be seen at his coom, which is open at all lands of respectfully solicited.

FOR SALE

A pair of low priced healthy HORSES, suitable for a hackney coach. Also, a strong two-horse WAGON. Engalish body, side boards, cover, feed trough and

Also, TWO BOULTING CLOTHS, suitable for a small merchant mill. They were chosen by perhaps the most skilful miller in the state; and were not used, in all, more then six or eight days.

The subscriber continues to keep Graigs Meal, &c. and a general assortment of Groceries and Dry Goods, among which are, Kershmeres, Woollen and Cotton Cords. Callicoms Ginghams, Black and White Cambricks, and elegant assortment of Ribbons, Laces, &c.—Spun and raw Cotton, Ladies' Shoes, Men's coarse and fine do. &c. &c.

N. BURROWES,

Corner of First & Mulberry sts. near the Jak The subscriber has also WHISKEY, by the barrel or small—TAR, by the barrel or small a quantitity of LAMP-BLACK, in lb. papers

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Smith, Shop, formerly occupied by Wm. Hart, so, assortment of the following articles of a superior quality, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or the usual credits, viz:

Hammera Wedges Steeled Hoes Carey Ploughe Drawing Knives Chains of all kinds. Shovels and Tongs Common ditto, Grubbing Hees Mattocks Hinges of all descriptions Pothooks Carpenters, Hatchets Skimmena Hand Axes

The subscriper having five Porges, will be able to execute large jobs on the shortest no-tice—Horse shoeing will be particularly and carefully attended to.

Lexington, Feb 26, 1814.

JUST RECEIVED

IN addition to our former stock of goods a large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE—consisting of DRY GOODS, QUEENS WARE, CROCERIES, &c.

Which were all laid in at least 15 ments ago for cash, which will enable us to sell on assorted terms as any person in our line. The

good terms as any person in our line. The store is kept in the Corner opposite R. G. Dudly

WILLIAMSON & M'KINNEY. N. B. We also have on hand a quantity of JONES, best spun COTTON, which is equal o any in the state, and will be sold at the fac-Lexington, Sept. 19, 1814.

> NEW GOODS. WILLIAM GRIMES, JR.

No. 44—Main street,

UAS just received, and opened, in the house lately occupied by R. Megowan and Co. A. and general assortment of MERCMAN-DIZE, consisting of— DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENS-WARE, HARD-WARE & GLASSWARE: Together with a large and general assertment of Fine and Coarse Cloths, and Woollens Blankets, Flannels, &c. purchased at Auction in New-Orleans All of which will be sold on very moderate terms, either for Cash or negotiable paperwholesale and retail.

New Orleans SUGAR, by the barrelor pound 2 39-tf Lexington, Sept. 20, 1814. WOOL CARDING.

WOOL taken to card on the usual terms at. Sanders. August 7, 1814.

> HERAN & MAXWELL HATTERS,

C ARRY on business nearly opposite the of fice of the Kentucky Gazette, on Mainstreet.-They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfi faction of purchasers, and on good terms. Lexington, June 25, 1814.

COTTON YARN, Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at redu-ced prices, for sale at the Factory of

JOHN JONES Water street, Lexington.

FOR SALE, HE HOUSE & LOT on Mill street, oppose The HOUSE on Jordan's Row, in which the Post Office is kept.

10 1-4 Acres of WOOD LAND, two miles from town, on the Henry's mill road—and a CARRIAGE that has been about a year in uses with a good pair of Horses Apply to JOHN HART'.

Lexington, Sept. 29, 1814.

> CREDITORS & DEBTORS, TAKE NOTICE.

THAT SAMUEL LONG, of the town of Lexington, hath conveyed, assigned and transferred, to the unders signed, all his estate of every description in trust for the payment of his debts .--The most speedy mode will be adopted for the settlement of all his accounts. All persons therefore having unsettled aca counts with him will please to bring them forward as early as possible for adjust-

J. MEKINLEY.

Oct. 8d, 1814.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlements

BOOTS & SHOES,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion-ALSO, LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail. Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813-45-4

Coach and Harness Making. ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, l'hiladelphia and Baltimore, to be able tofinial. their work in a style not inferior to any here tofore fir shed in the western country. Orders,

Lexing ton, Docember 6, 1813: